REMARKS

Claims 68 and 70-80 are in this application. Claims 1-67, 69 and 81 have been cancelled.

Claims 68, 73-77 and 80 have been amended. Claims 68 and 80 have been amended to include the subject matter of claims 69 and 81, respectively.

Claims 73-77 have been amended to replace astringent, anesthetic, protectant, wound healing agent and keratolytic with astringents, anesthetics, protectants, wound healing agents and keratolytics, respectively.

Claim 79 has been amended to delete the word "dry" in step c) of the claim. Step f) of claim 79 has also been amended to include examples of organic solvents of medium polarity. Support for this amendment is found on page 14, lines 14-16 of the specification.

The amendments to claims 73 and 80 obviate the objections to these claims.

In view of the amendments to claims 73-79 it is respectfully requested that the rejection of these claims under 35 USC 112, second paragraph be withdrawn.

The Examiner asserts that claims 68-81 are vague and indefinite due to the phrase "containing flavonoids and phenolic compounds. This is respectfully traversed.

The naturally occurring plant *Euphorbia prostrata* is known to contain flavonoidal and phenolic compounds and ther constituents. See Anil K. Singla, et al. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 1990, 29, page 291 and Takashi Yoshida et al., Chem. Pharm, Bull., 1994, 42, page 2005 (attached). As described in the specification flavonoidal and phenolic compounds are the main components of the extract of *Euphorbia prostrate*, see

for example, page 4, line 13-page 5, line 7. However, none of the prior art discloses any composition or any process of making a composition comprising an extract of *Euphorbia* prostrata wherein different specific flavonoids and phenolic compounds are present in the amounts specified in the claims to provide the desired therapeutic effect as claimed in the present invention.

It is submitted that all of the objections and rejections have been overcome.

It is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance and favorable consideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Tannins and Related Polyphenols of Euphorbiaceous Plants. XII. 13 Euphorbins G and H, New Dimeric Hydrolyzable Tannins from Euphorbia prostrata and Euphorbia makinoi

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Two new ellagitamain dimers, euphorbins G. (20) and H (21), together with 12 known polyphenols, were isolated from the leaves of Euphorbia prostrato (E. chamaesyce). Their structures, basing 'C4 and 'C4 glucopyrumse cores in each molecule, were established by spectroscopic and chemical methods. These new dimers, and 13 known by drolyzable tannins, among which six are the same as those from E. prostrata, were also isolated from E. makinai.

Keywords " oborbia anistrata: Euphorbia makunat tuphorbiaceae, tannin, suphorbia G: euphorbia it

In a pre-tous study on the tanning of euphormaceous tion. plants, we isolated and chemically characterized euphosins A. F. dimeno hydrolyzable tannins of a new class having a geranan moiety as a monomeric unit. from Euphorbia hata L. and Euphorbia tirucalli L. We also isolated a new dimer, euprostin B. from Euphurhia prosecta Art., collected in Enjian, China, together with rugosia. D. F and G. which are oligomers of a type different from that of euphorbins.* During the survey of the taining in the Euglischia species, we found that L. 200 to the Learner view L.) collected in Okuyama. Japan shows different auttern in FIPLC from that of the species articoard in Unina. The present paper describes the (solation and structural electration of two additionalmemous of ear orbin-type ding a named suphorbins G and if from a personal collected in Ok Linux. These new chners were also obtained from L. makmoi Havats. together with several known tonnins which are the same as those from E progression.

The aqueous metons homogenate of the dead leaves of & promitted was created successively wist other, EtQAc 33 -9nOH. The EfOAe extract was unremanugraphed and I syopearl thy 40 and or Mr and CHP 20P to yield the new sanging expiner a sec (20), and nine known compounds Ampag them, two were identified as and the other seven. hatagieries is 2-0 gailed 4.6-05)-hesulydroxsdemocry beginning 131. striction, (41. tellimage andin * 13 * excisementa to a contagin (8) geranua 191." and of (17 th Syr Spanson of their physical data with the season of their physical data with the season of their physical data with H.(24). 5. peduncuagin and euphorbelin (13). 101

phi parts socion of the aqueous accione described parts of E making accione an analogous way to give 200 and H (21); along with 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, (18), ¹⁴ and mallotusinic acid

(18), ¹⁴ and mallotusinic acid

(14), ¹¹ 1.2,4,6
(15), ¹¹ 1.2,3,4,6-pent: Oaverage spaces (16). The chebulagic neid (10)13 and 9 at a defined similarly from the FtOAe-soluble por-

Eupscriffin G (20) and H (21) were suggested to " difficult hydrolyzable tannins by possive color rea the as with FeCl, and HOAc Nano reagents on a TLC plata, and by their large retention column on normal-physic " HPLC. I both of which are similar to those of it and 12. The dimeric nature a emphorshin G was also a mported by the FAB-Meton peak at mr. 19] busefile the co iM-Sar , April 12 analysis of 20 with his 5% Hiso. vielded ginease as well as gallic acid, chang and tuloners acid diluctone, which were identified in noving producing 27- 29 The H-NMR species of 20 solved signals assignable to three galloyl groups und se pers of one-proton single's asomotion. beser sdrovy dipheness - HHDPs group and a side neigh duit in the promatic region. The pairs of media proton signals (16.48 is, and 6.26 td. J= 1.5 Hz). ?! and aromatic proton sign als [17,22 is) and I. (List 4)are tharacteristic of a dehydrohe abydroxydina. " I (DHHDP) group existing as an equilibrium meet a six- and five-membered hemiocetal forms, as found to be geranin (9) meiecule. Duplication of the signals were his observed for the sugar proton signals (Table Is and s gate other signals, and was thus attributed to the presence of a DHHDP group in 20. The paired signals due to the DHHDP group are also exhibited in the 13C ... MR 17 & trum of 20, by the signals of an expounsamment here as system [5192.0, 195.0 (C-4"); 154.1, 149.3 (C-, E 125" (C \ c) and methine earbon signals [546.9 and 52.0 (H-1)].

Upon condensation with a thenylenediamine in an acidie inedium. 20 gave a phen izine derivative (22) ha H-NMR spectrum, which is simplified by the absence of duplication of peaks, clearly indicated the presence of an HHDP and a valoneoyl group [67 12, 6.97, 645, 6.64 6.22 teach [H, v] in addition to a phenazine [33.21, 5.44 (11H-each, s) and 7 99 (26s. m), 8.32, 8.20 (111 each, 5) d. J=9Hz1] and three galloyl [67.01 (2H s), 6395 (4H -1) unit. The sugar proton signals and the aromatic proton signals shown above are smiller to those of the phenizine derivative (24)" from euphorbin F (23), except for the

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TOPICAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY EFFECTS OF EUPHORBIA PROSTRATA ON CARRAGEENAN-INDUCED FOOTPAD OEDEMA IN MICE

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Summary

The ethyl acetate extract and a fraction, KSE-23, isolated chromatographically from the ethyl acetate extract of Euphorbia prostrata, showed significant antiinflammatory activity when topically applied in a curine model of carrageenan footpad oedema. KSE-23 was found to be more potent than indomethacin given in the same manner.

Introduction

The ethyl acetate extractive of the entire plant of Euphorbia prostrata Ait. (Euphorbiaceae) containing flavonoids and their glycosides (apigenin and luteolin as the main constituents) and a fraction, KSE-23, obtained from ethyl cetate extract have been shown to have significant antiinflammatory activity (AIA) in rats on oral administration (Singla and pathak, 1989). KSE-23 has been identified as a mixture of 55.8% apigenin-7-galactoside and 44.2% luteolin-7-galactoside (unpublished data). Flavonoids such as apigenin and luteolin are known to possess marked AIA on topical application, the potency being similar to indomethacin (Della Loggia et al., 1986a). In the present study, the topical AIA of the ethyl acetate extract and KSE-23 were investigated using murine carrageenan footpad oedema, a widely accepted model of acute exudative inflammation.

Materials and methods

Materials

The ethyl acetate extractive of Euphorbia prostrata and the fraction labelled as KSE-23 were prepared following our previously published procedures of extraction and chromatographic purification (Singla and Pathak, 1989).

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